

43BC

Second Triumvirate of Antony,
Octavian (the future Augustus)
and Lepidus

43BC

Cul

Caesar had been murdered in 44BC, so it fell to the Pontifices to insert leap days. They misinterpreted Caesar's Edict and inserted the intercalation too frequently. The error arose because of the Roman practice of inclusive numbering, so that an intercalation every 4th yr ~~meant~~ meant to them to intercalate every 3rd yr. Because a bissextile yr was counted as the 1st

yr of the next four-yr. period, the error
amounted in 36 years, during 9 days
which period 12 days instead of 9 days
were added. Augustin the correction
by omitting unnecessary day between
of BC and AD 8.

(note: This means to me that
4AD was not a leap; that 1BC
was not a leap & that 5BC
was not a leap) (Reference: Teller
count 4AD is leap; 1BC as leap like
as though first month
most first month)

106 → 43 BC

Marcus Tullius Cicero
Killed by 2nd Triumvirate

Antony went north to take
Saul but was defeated
at Mutina (modern Modena)

43BC

Aegean Island of Rhodes
was sacked by Romans

43BC

Second Triumvirate was
formed.

Octavian

Marc Antony

Marcus Aemilius Lepidus

43 BC

Ptolemy XIII (brother of Cleopatra) died in 43 BC, just before he would have reached legal age. Cleopatra was accused of poisoning him. On his death, Cleopatra had her son Caesarion, made co-ruler.

In the Roman Civil War, that followed Caesar's death, Cleopatra adhered to Caesar's followers, the triumvirate of Mark Antony, Octavius Caesar, and Lepidus. She sent a fleet against the Republican Brutus &

Cassius, and 4 legions to aid the triumvirs,
but the troops were intercepted & joined the
republican forces, and SERAPIO, the
fleet commander (of Cleopatra's) turned
his ships over to Cassius without awaiting
the queen's orders. Cleopatra raised a
second fleet & sent it to the triumvirs, but
it was turned back by a storm & never
reached them.

435C

Second Trimmings
Octavian
Mark Antony
Lepidus

43 BC

Second Triumvirate

Octavius got the West; Antony got the East; and Lepidus got Africa. To make their position secure, many thousands were killed by proscription, Cicero being among the number.

They made an attack on BRUTUS & CASSIUS in the East, where they had fled, and at PHILIPPI in THRACE, in 42 BC, both were defeated; Brutus committed suicide and

Cassius intended his share to be left from
Anthony then went through Ann & Sybil
to meet Cleopatra in Egypt while Calpurnia
returned to Rome and Lepidus to Africa.

43BC

Second Transients formed
(Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)

Apr. 27, 43 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

MUTINA

Mark Antony was defeated with heavy loss by HIRTIUS, a Roman Consul, and retired into Gaul.

MATRONALIA : Honoring motherhood : by Roman
matrons on MAR. 1

LIBERALIA : Mar 17 Roman youth put on
the toga of manhood.

QUINQUATRUS : Mar 19-21 dedicated to Mars
& Minerva. It was 5th day after
the ides of Mar.

TUBILUSTRIUM : Mar 30 : Dedicated to Mars
Cleaning trumpets of the priests

MEGALÆSIA : LUDI MEGALENSES : April 4-10
in honor of Cybele : the great mother
of the gods.

43BC → 380AD ±
ROMAN FEASTS

AGONALIA (AGONUS = sacrifice) on QUIRINAL HILL

and 1991 Bishop George's school suspension
with Ford of Washington the Virgin
last in same day.

QUINARA: Feb 17 dedicated to Quinara
more. Feb 17 is said to be the
date when the son Romulus founded
to heaven.

TERMINA: Feb 23 in honor of Terminus
god of boundaries. temples on either
side of any boundary would gather
around the landmark & offer sacrifices
PELIGUIN: Feb 24 may have commemorated
the extinguishing of king from Rome

EDUINIA Feb 27 honored Mars. (more was
and games were held in the CAAPUS MARTIO)

43AC

Antony went to his assigned
proconsular province - Cisalpine
Gaul, but DECIMUS BRUTUS would
not give it up.

Antony besieged him at MUTINA
(modern Modena).

The Senate, urged by Cicero in
the Philippics, sent the Consuls AULUS
HIRTIVS and C. VIBIVS PANSA to

Attack Anthony: The Council felt in 1944
but Anthony refused to negotiate with
Admiral Leahy & Dr. Acheson, the
action decided to peace and arranged
with Anthony & Dr. Acheson, the
and Transmittal, with Anthony receiving
Paris as his command. In the present
following this treaty, Anthony had
been killed

43BC

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Cicero was murdered.

Several hundred penabos
and 2000 equites were
outlawed.

43-42 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

War between the triumvirs
and the republican party led
by Brutus and Cassius.

Aug. 43BC

Octavian marched on Rome with his army, and compelled the senate to accept him as Consul

Nov 43BC

Octavian met Antony and Lepidus at BOLOGNA and the three reached an agreement, the TRIVIRATE, which entirely excluded the Senate from power. Cicero died in the proscriptions which followed

43-41 BC

(Octavian)
Augustus was married to
Claudia, stepdaughter of
Mark Antony.

43BC

Antony went north to take
Saul and was defeated at
MUTINA (modern Modena)
Octavian now dominant in
Rome secured the Consulship
and made an alliance with
Antony and Lepidus

43BC

Faust given by the troop in
43BC, they gave him
title of 'Imperator' 21 times
faust in 43BC

43BC

Augustus married Claudia

43 BC

Augustus was Consul (1st)(time)

43BC
63BC - 14AD

Augustus

With MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS and MARK Antony, he formed a triumvirate which avenged his great-^(Cousin)uncle's murder by the defeat and death of the main conspirators at Philippi (42BC). The deposition of Lepidus (36BC) and the suicide of Antony after his defeat at ACTIUM (31BC) left Augustus sole master of the Roman world. He proceeded to make good the ravages of 50 yrs. of civil war, instituting religious, legal and administrative reforms and patronizing

literature and the arts, which normally
nothing the Republic, his control of the
forces and armed forces made him the
sole ruler. He is described first Roman
emperor, a little deviating from the
Roman and the commander-in-chief,
IMPERATOR. He was succeeded by his
stepson TIBERIUS (14-37AD)

C44 ~ 43 BC

~~2nd~~ TRIUMVIRATE: Mark Antony,
Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and Gaius
Octavius; now renamed Gaius
Julius Caesar Octavianus (Octavian)

Apr 14, 43 BC

Octavian won his 1st military
victory

Apr 16, 43 BC

Octavian was 1st acclaimed
imperator

43BC (Dec. 7)

Cicero (proscribed) attempted to escape but was overtaken by Antony's soldiers near Formiae and offered his neck to the executioners. Dec 7, 43BC

43BC

Antipater was killed by poison. He was the father of Herod.

Aug 19, 43 BC

Augustus (Octavian) entered upon
his 1st Consulship

45BC-44BC-38-36-35BC SEXTUS POMPEIUS d35BC

Roman Commander; one of sons of POMPEY the Great. He fought for his father at PHARSALA, then went to Egypt, and, after the battle of THAPSUS, to Spain, where he continued warring against Caesar's followers after the death of his elder brother in 45BC. In 44BC, LEPIDUS (d 13BC) made a settlement with SEXTUS, and he was given

command of a Roman fleet in 43 B.C.

later, outboard by the Romans, the

desert Sicily and protected grain ships
from ascending Rome. He supported

ANTONY. Lost in 40 B.C. came to a

settlement with OCTAVIAN. Two years later

Octavian secured Sextus's breaking their

agreement and attacked. Sextus defeated

Octavian in 38 B.C. and again in 36 B.C. later

in 36 B.C. Sextus was crushed at MYLAE & then

vanquished. He fled to Asia Minor where he was
captured and killed (35 B.C.)

-44BC to ACTIUM (31BC)

For more than a decade Octavian and Antony exercised dictatorial power and divided the Roman world between them. But the ambitions of each man proved too great for the alliance to endure.

Antony, who took eastern part, became infatuated with Cleopatra, the last of the Egyptian Ptolemies. He transferred Roman territories to her dominions.

Stoman took advantage of this legal-hood
to cause Rome & stay against Anthony.
When William's that met Anthony, a
of return in Rome, first Cleopatra and
then Anthony decided the battle and the
Anthony committed suicide.

43BC

Antipater was assassinated. Herod was named governor of COELE SYRIA and then TETRARCH of Galilee, while Antipater's other son PHASAEI became TETRARCH of southern Judea. They supported and were supported by ANTONY, who ruled the eastern part of the Roman Territory. ANTIGONUS, the son of ARISTOBULUS II, however supported the

the Pathways and - by their support in return -
will a high profit and bring the per
from 40 to 37.5% (grossing costs included
"King Antigonus" and "Alcibiades the
High Priest;
Antigonos had HYPARCHUS II, a low
weight and acquired the left-shoulder -
since a mutilated person could not
hold that office

H30e

ANTIPATER was assassinated.
Herod was named governor of
COELE SYRIA, and then tetrarch
of Galilee.

Antipater's other son PHASAEL
became tetrarch of southern Judaea
They supported and were supported

by ANTONY, who ruled the
eastern part of the Roman
territory

43 BC.

Cleopatra poisoned her brother
and rules alone.

43BC

Longinus I sent out to replace
Crassus as gov of Syria suppressed
the revolt of the Jews and sold
30,000 Jews into slavery. In this
same year Antipater died; the Parthians
swept across the desert into Judaea
and set up Antigonus as their
puppet King.

Anthony & Johnson counter by naming
HEAD - an ACTIVATOR - King & Justice
& favored his general army with Roman
funds. Head drove out the Pallans,
protected Jerusalem from pillage,
sent Antiochus to Antioch for execution
and slew all Jewish leaders who
supported the puppet.

43 BC

Octavian, now dominant in Rome (Antony was in Gaul) secured the consulship and made an alliance with LEPIDUS and Antony as the Second Triumvirate

43 BC

Antony went north to take
Gaul and was defeated at
MUTINA (modern Modena?)

43BC

DURANT

Ostorion was Chosen Consul

430C

DURANT

Ovid

Publius OVIDIUS NASO was born in a pleasant valley of the Apennines some 90 mi east of Rome. His rich middle-class father sent him to Rome to study law, and was shocked to hear that the boy wished to be a poet.

He traveled leisurely to Athens, the Near East, and Sicily. He married twice in early manhood, was twice divorced & then grazed

for a time in public practice

43BC

DURANT

SECOND TRIUM VIRATE:
ANTONY, OCTAVIAN, LEPIDUS

Murder of Cicero

Antony placed Cicero high on the list of those who should be killed. Antony was the husband of CLODIUS' widow and stepson of the CATALINARIAN LENTULUS whom Cicero had slain in jail; and he resented with some reason the unrestricted vituperation of the "Philippics." Octavian protested, but not too long; he could not forget Cicero's glorification of Caesar's assassins. Cicero tried to escape, but being buffeted and reckoned by the sea, he disembarked and spent the night

in his villa at FORALIAE. The next day he
wrote to stay there and await his execution,
preferring them to the shipyard; but he drove
free him with a letter and was carrying him
toward the ship when Antony's soldiers came
upon them. The servants rushed to meet, but
soon had them set the letter down and
yield. He struck his head out so that
the soldiers might more conveniently de-
capitate him. By Antony's command soldiers
right hand was also cut off and brought with
the head to the TULLIAN. Antony hung the head in the forum
and the execution, 250,000 DENARIUS

43BC

(Lmo)

QUINTUS LUCRETIVS VESPILLO
was proscribed

43 BC

73, 229, 336 denarii

= 292, 917, 344 sesterces

i.e. 4 sesterces = 1 denarii

430c

Augustus - Shortly before he died.

When I was 19, at my own expense, I raised
an Army by means of which I liberated
the Republic which was oppressed by
Antony and his adherents (Lat 44 to early 43 BC)
the

Oct 43 BC

Octavian and Antony Reconciled: Formation of Second Triumvirate.

Octavian and Antony composed their differences on a small, depressed islet in the Tiber river, near the city of Mutina. Each had 5 legions of soldiers whom they stationed opposite each other, after which each proceeded with 300 men to the bridges over the river. LEPIDUS by himself went before them, searched the island, waved his military cloak as a

signaled to them to come. Then each left his
300 men in charge of divisions in the bridge and
advanced to the middle of the island in plain
sight, and then the three met together in
Council, Astor in the center because he was
Council

Oct. 43 BC

In the center of the island Octavian (consul)
Lepidus, and Antony. They were in conference
from morning till night for 2 days, and
came to these decisions: that Octavian should
resign the Consulship and VENTIDIVS take it
for the remainder of the year; that a new
magistracy for settling the civil dissensions
should be created by law, which Lepidus,
Antony, and Octavian should hold for

5 years with similar prices (the special little

but they was "travellers for the well known

of the commonwealth. Under this movement

they had their office finally legalized (Nov. 43 BC)

this price apparently not with effect

officially in Jan. of 42 BC and when someone

in 87 for another 5 years).

I for the moment seemed probable to that of

dictator; perhaps because of Antony's desire

abolishing the dictatorship: that there 3

OCT 43BC

The triumvirate agreed:

Octavian should resign the consulship and Ventidius take it for the remainder of the year; that a new magistracy for settling the civil dissensions should be created by law, which Lepidus, Antony, and Octavian should hold for 5 yrs with consular power; that there 3 should at once designate the yearly magistrates of the city for the next 5 yrs; that a

a distribution of the provinces should be made, giving Antony the whole of Gaul except the part bordering the Pyrenees Mountains, which was called Old Gaul - this, together with Spain, was assigned to Lepidus - while Octavian was to have Africa, Sardinia, Sicily, and the other islands in the vicinity thereof. Only the assignment of the parts beyond the Adriatic was postponed, since these were still under the control of Brutus and Cassius, against whom Antony and Octavian were to wage war. Lepidus was to be consul the following year and to remain in Rome to do what was needful there.

Oct 43 BC

Lepidus was to be Consul in 42 BC, to remain in Rome & govern Spain by Proxy. He was to retain 3 of his legions to guard the city and divide the other 7 between Octavian and Antony, 3 to Octavian; 4 to Antony so that each of them might lead 20 legions to war, to encourage the army with expectation of booty they promised them, besides other gifts, 18 cities of Italy as colonies - cities which excelled in wealth, in the splendor of their

of their estates and houses, and which were
as he divided among them just as though they
had been captured from an enemy in war.

As soon as the triumvirs (Oct, Lepidus, Antony) were by themselves they joined in making a list of those who were to be put to death. They put on the list those whom they suspected because of their power, and also their personal enemies, and they exchanged their own relatives and friends for death, both then and later. For they made additions to the catalogue from time to time, in some cases on the ground of the enmity, in others for a grudge merely, or

Because the victim was finding that
economic wrongs of their friends, or
on account of their exceptional wealth,
for the business needed a great deal
of money to carry on the work, and
the owners themselves had been put
to failure and losses, who were still
collecting it, and thinking and waiting
more also embroiling to them.

43 BC

Some were proscribed because they had handsome villas or city residences. The number of senators who were sentenced to death was about 300, and of equites about 2,000. There were brothers and uncles of the triumvirs in the list of the proscribed, and also some of the officers serving them who had had some difficulty with the leaders or with their fellow officers.

43BC

The triumvirs entered Rome separately on 3 successive days, Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus, each with his praetorian cohort and one legion. As they arrived, the city was speedily filled with arms and military standards, disposed in the most advantageous places. A public assembly was forthwith convened in the midst of these armed men, and a tribune, PUBLIUS TITIUS, proposed a law providing for a new magistracy

for selling the present American, the census of
these men, namely Torgu, Arghay, and
Ostrov, I had also for 5 years with the
same power as usual. . . . No time was
given for counting of this miscreant
a day and for making suit, but it was
passed forthwith. That same night
the procession of 130 men . . . was
performed in various parts of the city,
and a little later 150 more, and addition
to the list was certainly made of those who
were condemned later

Dec 7, 43 BC

Prosecuted at Antony's insistence
Cicero was killed 12/7/43 BC.

Jan 43 BC

Octavian who meanwhile had illegally organized a private Army, received from the Senate an extraordinary military Command and the rank of SENATOR.

Following Antony's defeat at MUTINA Octavian marched on Rome and had himself elected CONSUL.

43 BC

Soon after being elected CONSUL
Octavian concluded an agreement
with Antony and another
Caesarian leader - MARCUS LEPIDUS.

43BC

Quintus Pedius
was suffect Consul
in 43BC.

43BC

Assassination of IDUMAEAN
ANTIPATER culminated
in another siege and capture
of Jerusalem, with the power
of his 2nd son Herod, an even
greater and more sinister
personality than his father.
So much was Herod's persona
grata with Rome that he

was allowed the title of King

43BC

Second Triumvirate.

Augustus Caesar (Octavian)
(Sept 23, 63BC - AD Aug 19, 14)
Marcus Anthony (c. 83 - Aug 30 BC)
and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus
(d. 13 BC) formed three-man
governing board in Ancient
Rome

-43 BC born

Ovid, Roman Poet

18 AD died

43BC

Triumph. LUCIUS MUNATIUS PLANCUS,
son of LUCIUS, grandson of LUCIUS, praetor
year 710 AUC; over Gaul;
4 days before the Kalends of January

Some Authorities say 43BC = 711 AUC

43BC

Triumph. MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS,
son of MARCUS, grandson of QUINTUS, hailed
imperator for the second time, triumph
for reestablishing the state, proconsul;

Year 710 AUC; over Spain;

day before the Kalends of January

Some Authorities say 43BC = 711 AUC

NOV. 43BC

The terrorized popular assembly appointed Octavian, Lepidus, Antony triumvirs (a board of 3) for 5 years and gave them the responsibility of reorganizing the republic. A bloody purge of their political and personal enemies followed.

43BC

Cicero murdered on orders of Octavian
and Antony

The two battles of Philippi. Augustus said, "Those who assassinated my father (Julius Caesar), I drove into exile, avenging their crime by due process of law; and afterwards when they waged war against the state, I conquered them twice on the battlefield."

43BC → AD18 OVID

Publius Ovidius Naso of Sulmo in Central Italy was a fashionable literary dilettante in the Rome of the Augustan Age

He was exiled by Augustus for moral reasons to TOMI on the west coast of the Black Sea for the last decade of his life